

AT THE CAPITAL.

CONDENSED FROM THE DAILY PAPERS.

DEWRESE'S Successor. - Senators Pool and Abbott, of North Carolina, received a telegram on Thursday last from Governor Holden relative to the election of a successor to J. T. Deweese, from the fourth district of North Carolina. It will be remembered that Mr. Deweese resigned a few days ago on account of his being involved in the sale of a West Point cadet- States officers .- Mr. Revels was appointed on ship. Governor Holden is of the opinion that the Committee on Education and Labor; and the district, which was close when Deweese was elected, will go Republican, provided a from service on the Committees on Disabilities good men is nominated. The chances are that and Mines, respectively. -Bills were introduced James H. Harris, a colored man, will be nomi- and referred—to amend the census act; to pronated and elected by the Republicans. Harris vide for the distribution of the preceeds of could have got the nomination when Deweese fines, penalties, and forfeitures; to incorporate was a candidate, but refused it. Governor the Kansas, Indian Territory, and Gulf Rail-Holden will issue a proclamation at once for an election in the district.

JAMES W. MASON .- This gentleman, nomina-Consul General at Liberia, is a colored man, (mulatto,) a native and resident of Chicot county, Arkansas, where he is now largely engaged in planting. After graduating at Oberin College he was taken by his father to Paris. where he graduated again at a French national school. Enlisting in the French army, he served throughout the Crimean war, and was breveted lieutenant colonel for distinguished services. About a year ago he was nominated as judge of the court at Cape Town: but owing to unfavorable legislation in regard to the continuance of these courts, he declined the uppointment.

His present nomination as Minister to Liberia was made on the recommendation and at the instance of Senator McDonald.

NEW ORLEANS CUSTOM-HOUSE.—After a great deal of investigation, the Treasury Department has decided that the New Orleans custom-house needs reforming on political and business grounds. Accordingly a schedule has been arranged reorganizing the whole force there and reducing it about one hundred and twenty-five day and Monday. The leading Republicans in New Orleans, seconded by the most of the delegation in Congress, are now asking that Collector Casey, who is the brother-in-law of the President, be removed for political reasons. among which is the old charge that he keeps too many Democrats in office.

CONGRATULATIONS .- The President was congratulated by all the members of the cabinet at the information brought in by Secretary Boutthe members of the cabinet to let the future as it has been regulated by the peaceful condition of events for the past two years.

Business.—Senator Revels has instructed of any visitors to him during the sessions of the Senate, as he does not wish to be disturbed in the consideration of the public business. Senator Sumner, we believe, long since laid down a similar rule.

THE PRESIDENT has accepted an invitation to be present at a grand mass-meeting in Woodstock, Connecticut, on the Fourth of July next. in honor of the day and particularly in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Among the visitors at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury last Thursday was Senator Revels. The object was to ascertain the method of procuring appointments. He said he had the applications of several worthy men, and he could vouch for them. Secretary Boutwell, after giving the information requested, said he felt a great interest in the welfare of the colored people, and he assured the Senator that in the filling of appointments he would continue to recognize their claims, as had been done during this administration.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AN AGED MAN. - Jeremiah Hutchinson, a colored man, who for forty-five years past has been employed in the Post Office Department, died suddenly at his residence last Thursday. He entered the Department when but a boy, having been appointed by Postmaster General McLain.

DECREASE OF THE PUBLIC DEBT .- Five and a quarter millions in currency were drawn from the Treasury on the last of February to pay pensions now falling due. As this amount is chargeable to the present month, it should be which would show the active decrease to have been over \$11,500,000 during the month of

General Butler on Monday appointed Charles Sumner Wilson, of Salem, Massachusetts, a colored boy, to a cadetship at West Point. The appointee is the son of a Massachusetts soldier, who lost his life during the rebellion.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT PROCLAMATION. -The President, it is stated, decides not to issue his fifteenth amendment proclamation until Georgia is admitted to representation in from Texas.

THE POOR .- Under a new arrangement which went into operation on Friday last under the new director, Dr. Bushnell, corner Thirteenth and N streets, there need be in our section no case of suffering unrelieved.

Hitherto there have been too few visitors, each visitor having thus had an entirely too large a territory to oversee. The writer of this has known one visitor to have 100 cases in one day, and be at her work from breakfast to bedtime, and then not get through with all who required her attention. Personal visitation being necessary in order to discriminate between the real and pretended cases of destitution, the territory has been so divided up as to make the labor both easier to the visitor and more thorough and satisfactory in the gaining of the hem welent object intended, as the

following new 1 at of visitors will show Rev. R. W. Lowrie, 1205 M street, visits from Tenth to Fifteenth streets, and from H to I street ; Mrs. Case, Tenth to Fifteenth, and I Fifteenth and N to O; Mrs. Putney, corner Thirteenth and M, Tenth to Fifteenth and O to P; Mr. Bailey, Eighth near S, Tenth to Thirteenth and P to R; Mr. --, --, Thirteenth

to Fifternth and P to R. Thus, to the nine squares from H to R streets, there are nine visitors. As no visitor is allowed to ticket in the "beat" of another, (to prevent duplicate supplies being given,) we would be glad if publicity could be given to the above list among the colored people, in order to acquaint them with the proper visitor to apply to. Let those who can read tell others.

A VISITOR.

OUR Young Folks .- The February number of this popular Magazine is filled with the usual variety of entertaining and instructive reading for young people. Our young folks can scarcely sleep until they have devoured the whole contents of each number when received.

The Young Folks numbers among its contributors some of the very best writers in the country, and many of its articles, though written in an attractive style to please young read- to take measures to prevent the premature pub- Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilers, may be read by older people with interest lication of reports, and to protect members from wrongful charges.—Memorials were presented Terms, \$2,00 a year Address Fields,

Osgood & Co., Boston.

during the past week, and many business firms

We have not received the number for March.

Gold tumbled down to 1111 in New York

have resumed specie payment.

CONGRESSIONAL.

FEBRUARY 28 .-- IN THE SENATE, resolutions were presented-of the Rhode Island Legislature ratifying the fifteenth amendment (referred); of the Virginia Legislature ratifying the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments (also referred); joint resolutions of the Virginia Legislature for a reduction of the tax on tobacco (referred); instructing the Committee on Public Lands to insert in all bills hereafter reported for grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads a provision subjecting such lands to the homestead law, at Government prices (laid over); and, requesting the Secretary of State to furnish information as to what legislation is necessary to protect American interests in China and Japan, &c., (agreed to.)-Petitions were presented-for relief from political disabilities; for the abolition of the franking privilege; and, for compensation to Southern claimants of property taken by United Messrs. Hamlin and Anthony were excused road Company, &c. ; to enforce the fifteenth amendment; and, to authorize the city of Washington and the District of Columbia to indorse the bonds of the Southern Maryland Railroad ted on the 4th inst., as Minister Resident and Company .- A debate ensued upon an amendment to the joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its the resolution was laid over, and the funding bill having come up in order, Mr. Sherman explained its provisions. After which the Senate

IN THE HOUSE, bills were introduced and referred-further to prevent the undervaluation a consideration of the bill changing the circuits of imported merchandise; construing the va. of the U. S. Supreme Court, the funding bill rious bounty act : prescribing the form of the was postponed till Monday, and the District enacting and reserving clauses of bills and joint of Columbia business proceeded with. Among resolutions; to provide for the enforcement of judgments in the lawful money of the United | Era Printing Company, amended by the addi-States only: to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect wrecked and abandoned property, &c ; to regulate the admiralty jurisdiction of United States courts; to regulate or taken by the United States within the the civil service; to revive the shipbuilding and commercial interests; in relation to exemption of farmers from special 'tax as produce brothe port of Baltimore; in relation to the inmen. Lists of removals were forwarded Satur- ternal revenue law; for the relief of the citizens of North Carolina from political disabilipeople of the insurrectionary States: to prevent and punish frauds in the making and auditing of certain claims against the Government: to provide for the paving of the streets and avenues in Washington and Georgetown; to allow judges of Wyoming Territory to dethe meeting last Saturday on the results of the fine their districts; in relation to swamp and first year of his administration, particularly on overflowed public lands in Missouri; granting lands in aid of La Clede and Fort Scott railwell that gold had fallen to thirteen and three- road: to allow school trustees in Arkansas to eighths. This had the effect of producing a conversation concerning the probabilities of the stead law; to allow an appeal from the Court ginia.)—Petitions were presented and referred which if mour own hands a Cato's sword, very early resumption of specie payments, of Claims to the Supreme Court in certain -from colored members of the Alabama Leg- which if we were ignorant of its use, and un which ended in the general disposition among cases; to authorize the Secretary of War to islature, for the removal of the political disa trained in its manual exercise, would be to our prosperity of the country regulate that action Wisconsin; to amend the act to reduce the ex- zens of Washington, for suppressing the sale tween California and China; to incorporate the Indian Territory and Gulf Railroad Company, the doorkeepers not to deliver the cards &c.; to aid in the construction of the Fremont and Elkhorn railroad in Nebraska; and to amend an act for constructing wagon roads in Dakota.—Resolutions offered and adopted calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for tions in the District of Columbia; granting retary of the Navy for all correspondence with Admiral Farragut relating to staff rank in the Navy; and in fayor of such a tariff for revenue as will incidently protect domestic manufactures, &c .- The resignations of Messrs. Golladay, of Kentucky, and Deweese, of North Carolina, were presented .- The Indian appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole,-After which, a joint resolution to extend the time for the withdrawal of distilled spirits from bonded-warehouses to three years from the date of entry, was introduced, and occupied the time until adjournment, without

any definite action being had thereon. MARCH 1 .- IN THE SENATE, a joint resolution was presented and referred for the better observance of Sunday in the Military and Naval Academies .- Bills were introduced and referred-to incorporate the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church in the city of Washington; to amend the act for the better organization of the United States District Court in the State of Alabama; and to give rank to civil engineers and assistant naval constructors in the Navy.—Mr. Revels presented a petition from colored men of Philadelphia, asking the passage of a bill to secure to all persons equal protection of the laws.-The resolution in relation to subjecting railroad grants to the provisions of the homestead act at government prices was called up, and, Mr. Howell having made a speech in its support, it was adopted .added to the stated decrease of the public debt, The consideration of the funding bill was resumed .- Then, after an executive session, the

Senate adjourned.

IN THE HOUSE, the Senate amendments to the postal route bill were concurred in .- A bill was introduced, and referred, to increase the pay of grand and petit jurors in the Circuit Courts of the United States .- A resolution was adopted directing the Secretary of War to make examination of Salem river, with a view to its improvement. - The resolution extending the time for removing whisky out of bond was taken up and adopted .- The Committee on Accounts having submitted a report of the amount of money drawn from the contingent fund of Congress, and the official notice is received the House by chairmen of the committees authorized by the present Congress to make investigation of matters submitted to them, it was directed to audit the accounts of the committees, and make the required recommendation in the premises. - The Committee on Military Affairs having submitted a report on the case of Mr. Deweese, of North Carolina, charged with selling appointments, a resolution severely censuring him was unanimously adopted, upon recommendation of the committee .- After the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to continue its investigation of sales of cadetships by members, majority and minority reports from the Committee on Banking and Currency in relation to the gold panic were presented, laid on the table,

and ordered to be printed and recommitted. MARCH 2. - IN THE SENATE, a resolution calling upon the President for information as to whether any measures had been taken by this Government to assist in suppressing the traffic in slaves now carried on upon the coast of Africa, was introduced and laid on the table .to K; Mrs. Valk, 1013 Eleventh street, Tenth United States judges in the Territories; and, to Fifteenth and K to L; Mrs. Hoover, 1231 M granting lands to Minnesota in aid of the Lake Peters, 1236 M street, Tenth to Fifteenth and Judiciary Committee reported, in the case of Georgia, that in some respects the organization of its Legislature has not been warranted by law; but that, in the present condition of affairs, the committee felt justified in omitting to recommend any further legislation in reference to it.—The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific railroad to issue bonds secured by mortgage was discussed and laid over.—The Judiciary Committee reported back the census bill, and had it referred to the Com
DEAR SIR: In behalf of two hundred thoumittee on Rivision of the Laws.-The funding bill was then considered; but without action on the subject, the Senate went into executive

session, and subsequently adjourned. IN THE HOUSE, bills were reported—to relieve bridge across the Niagara river at Buffalo, mittee having risen, a resolution was adopted

coasting trade; to enable the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston railroad to extend a

branch of their road; to define the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia: and to repeal certain acts of the Legislature of Wyoming .- The bill considered .- Various bills having been reported from the Committee on Commerce, the fundin bill was taken up and considered until

the adjournment. IN THE HOUSE, various bills were reported, one of which was, to authorize the building of a military and postal railway from Washington to New York. An amendment providing for the consent of the States through which the road was to pass having been rejected, the bill went over.-The Indian appropriation bill having first been considered in Committee of Whole, was passed, with amendments .-The tariff bill was then taken up in Committee | Ebenezer Church, conducted the preliminary of the Whole, Mr. BROOKS, of N. Y., speaking in opposition.—The Committee having risen, Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., from the Committee on Reconstruction, rose to report back the bill for pit, and introduced by Mr. Wm. E. Matthews. the admission to representation of the State of Georgia, but Mr. FARNSWORTH objected. The yeas and nays were ordered on the question whether the report should be received as that of the Committee, pending which the House adjourned.

inaugurated by the Freedmen's Bureau.-The of daily responsibility. Senate refused to take up the bill repealing the charter of the medical Society of the District went into executive session, and subsequently of Columbia, in the absence of Senator Par-TERSON: and also the bill to secure to all persons the equal protection of the laws .- After other matters, the bill to incorporate the New tion of four names as corporators, was passed. -the bill for the settlement of claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished to. States in rebellion during the late war, was

then taken up and discussed till adjournment. IN THE House, among anther matters, a bill kers: to continue in force an act relative to granting pention to Jerry Gordon, a colored teamster, reported adversely, was passed after much opposition.-The bill for the admission of Georgia came up; and the proposition to ties; to permit Louisiana agricultural scrip to let it be discussed to-day and to-morrow, and be located on public land in that State: to to have the vote taken on Monday, was agreed amend the revenue laws so as to relieve the to without objection. Mr. BUTLER, of Mass., then spoke in advocacy of the bill; and Mr. FARNSWORTH in opposition to it.

March, 5 .- The SENATE was not in session. IN THE HOUSE, the debate on the Georgia bill was continued. Mr. LAWRENCE speaking in favor of its passage, and Messes Farns-WORTH, BECK, BIRD and KERR in opposition.

MARCH 7 .- IN THE SENATE, among other mathave surveyed the mouth of Annepee river in | bilities of the Hon. Samuel F. Rice; from citipenses of the survey and sales of public lands; of intoxicating liquors in the District of Colto provide increased mail steamship service be-Pennsylvania, for protective legislation. Mr. CAMERON made a speech in support of the latter petition.—The funding bill was discussed then, and also at an evening session.

IN THE HOUSE, bills were introduced and referred-to provide for the creation of corporaintormation as to the National Banks organized lands in aid of public schools in Florida; for the since January 1, 1869, &c.; calling on the Sec- speedy removal of all political disabilities in Mississippi; and, for building an infirmary in Washington .- A resolution was adopted, instructing the Committee for the District of Columbia to consider the bill to repeal the charters of Washington and Georgetown, and to provide some system of government for the District that shall bring it under the more direct control and supervision of Congress .- A resolution to allow Mr. Golladay to withdraw "A Repository of Fashion, Pleasure, and In his resignation was rejected, after debate .-The Georgia bill came up afterwards; Mr. Bingham speaking in opposition to it, and Mr. Davis in its favor.

> Letter from Cloverport, Kentucky. CLOVERPORT, KY., February 28, 1870.

To the Editor of the New Era: At a meeting of the colored citizens of Cloverport, Breckenridge county, Kentucky, the Rev. Henry W. Johnson being in the chair, and Mr. James E. Richardson acting as secretary, the following preamble and resolutions

were unanimously adopted: We, the colored citizens of Breckenridge county, Kentucky, deem it our duty to assemble together and express our gratification, in that we are about to enjoy a participation in politi-cal affairs, from which we have been unjustly shut out for centuries; and we wish to place ourselves before the world as a good or bad tree, to be judged by the fruit we may bear, when permitted to exercise the elective franchise, or when the fifteenth amendment is proclaimed by the Secretary of State: Therefore,

Resolved, That our first and highest allegiance under God is due to the United States, and that we fully subscribe to the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. the elevation of labor, the education in the re- sense and good taste, which, we have no doubt, ponsibilities and duties of American citizen- are to-day making very many homes happier

practice of true republicanism. Resolved, That we will not aid or abet in the election of any men to any offices of trust or profit who are not true Radicals, and who do not hold to the principles of giving the colored race equal rights before the law; and that we with good reading-matter. - Watchman and Rewill not be bought by their enticing words, flector

their money, or their rot-gut whisky. Resolved, That we pledge our active support to such legislation, both State and national, as Harper's Bazar, one year, will be effective in removing all the concomitants of slavery.

Resolved, That we return our thanks to Alhas lifted its strong arm appealed to the God extra copy. of battles, and killed the damnable institution of slavery forever. Resolved, That we return our thanks to the

great and good President Grant for his most for one year, \$7.00. noble efforts to elevate the colored race from the oppression of slavery to manhood. Resolved, That we return our thanks to the editors of the "New Era," for national infor-

mation, and to the Louisville "Commercial" and all the different presses which advocate the cause of Republicanism. Resolved, That the foregoing be sent by the Secretary to the "New Era." and Louisville

Commercial" for publication. After the adoption of the resolutions, interson, Anthony Fisher, Thos. Pool, Alex. Mc-Dade, Alex. Cassley, Geo. Wortham, John Fisher, Winston Brown, and Ben. J. Carter. Several subscriptions were also obtained for Demorest's Illustrated Monthly. the "New Era."

Senator Revels Congratulated. I hold, a mirror of the fashions, and a literary Among the many complimentary letters received by Senator Revers is the following :

BALTIMORE, MD., February 26, 1870. sand newly-enfranchised American citizens of the State of Maryland, I congratulate you upon your admission into the most august legislative body in the whole world; made so from the honorably discharged soldiers and sailors from I regard your admission into the United States payment of fees under the homestead laws, Senate as being the capstone of the triumph of (passed;) authorizing the construction of a true republican principles in free America; it and Poems by the best authors, Spicy Items, is an epoch in the history of American politics. Talks to Women by Jennie June, Literary and (passed;) to facilitate the adjustment of maritime controversies in the port of New York, &c., (recommitted;) and, granting lands for a all men cannot readily comprehend. It is a &c., (recommitted;) and, granting lands for a all men cannot readily comprehend. It is a railroad from St. James, Missouri, to Little living evidence of one of the inevitable results tions, in the highest style of the art, printing on Rock, Arkansas, (discussed and laid over.)— living evidence of one of the inevitable results that the inevitable results that a living evidence of one of the inevitable results that a living evidence of one of the inevitable results that a living evidence of one of the inevitable results that a living evidence of one of the inevitable results. The Indian appropriation bill was further considered in Committee of the Whole.—The committee having risen a resolution was added.

of the late civil war for the preservation of the late civil war for the late civil rison, Wendell Phillips, Frederick Douglass, son, and a host of others, that the battles that —for relief from tax on tobacco destroyed by fire while in bond; and, asking an appropriation of \$200,000 for removal of obstructions in Various executive does and gathered after many days." God grant and gathered after many days." James river, Virginia. - Various executive doc-MARCH 3.—IN THE SENATE, bills were intro-duced and referred—to regulate the foreign and forth in the Declaration of American Indeinstitutions of this country may influence the

Senator Revels' Lecture in Ballfmore Last Night.

Bethel Church, on Saratoga street between changing judicial circuits was called up and Gay and Holliday streets, was densely filled last evening by an audience assembled to hear a lecture delivered by Hon. H. R. Revels, Senator from Mississippi. There was present a num ber of prominent Republicans, among others Judge H. L. Bond, Captain M. H. Maroney, and Samuel McPherson, Esq. Senator Revels reached the church shortly after eight o'clock. and was conducted to a seat within the altar. where Bishop A. W. Wayman and other ministers were seated. Rev. J. R. V. Thomas, of

exercises, after which the choir sang an anthem.

Senator Revels was then conducted to the pul-

RETROSPECTIVE AND PROSPECTIVE Senator Revels commenced by observing that to tread again the streets of the Monumental City, wherein in former years was the field of his humble labors for the moral and political elevation of his race, was suggestive of thoughts March 4 .- In the Senate, the bill repealing to his mind alike retrospective and prospective. the test oath of 1862 was reported favorably When last his voice was raised in this metropoand placed on the calendar .- A resolution from his our nation was in the terrible throes of that the legislature of Mississippi, for a speedy re- civil war which in the history of the ancient or moval of the political disabilities of all the modern world has no parallel, being to us citizens of that State, was presented and refer- fraught with issues of untold magnitude. The Also a memorial of the National Asso- bloody memories of those days still rise up ciation of State and city Superintendents of from the countless graves of our gallant dead. Public Instruction, asking Congress to take In them we lived with bated breath, with an bonds for the construction of its road, and to measures to inaugurate a system of public in- awful apprehension upon our minds that at secure the same by mortgage. At 1 o'clock, struction by national schools similar to that times almost unnerved us for the daily round

FUTURE OF THE AFRICAN RACE.

The speaker further observed that it was the deep sense of the tremendous problem which day by day the position of our race presented to the nation. [Applause.] In a word, it was the future of the African on this continent. and the new and half-realized responsibility which pressed upon our minds and at times almost discouraged us. He asked was not the issue, in a moral and political point of view. sufficient to sober any reflecting man? What was the solution of this great problem-great to the American people in every aspect, and to us as an integral part of the nation-great beyond conception? Words fail to picture the tremendous magnitude of the question in its bearings upon the future of our race. [Ap-

He said he knew of no frame of mind so akin to ours as that in which Addison places Cato, as he sits alone, with Plato's book on the Immortality of the Soul in his hand, and a drawh sword on the table by him. The Greek philosopher has convinced him that the stirrings within his heart are the operations of Divinity. and that

'Tis Heaven itself that points out an hereafter, And intimates eternity to man. The speaker remarked that these stirrings after our immortality as a people were the voice of God, speaking to us with more than wonted clearness that the hour of our eternal ters, a bill was introduced and referred, to admit deliverane had nearly dawned [applause,] and the State of Texas to representation in Con- with the Bible in our hands as our treatise on

> sword of destruction. THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT. The seals of a new era are broken, and we stand to-night in the full radiancy of a period of time which has no counterpart in history. [Applause.] No event perhaps in our civic annals possesses a deeper interest, in consideration of its unending series of consequences, than the commencement of that political system which will be historically designated as "The Epoch of the Promulgation of the Fifteenth Amendment." It makes a new chapter in our constitutional law, and a growth in the humanitarian culture, to which our legislators and our whole people have reached. [Applause.] Certainly if the African race ever had just reasons for giving utterance to a glorious pæan of universal emancipation, it will be when the passage of that amendment is officially announced. -Balt. American, March 8.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

A supplement containing numerous full-sized

patterns of useful articles accompanies the paper every fortnight, and occasionally an elegant Col-Harper's Bazar contains 16 folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and is published weekly.

Critical Notices of the Press. Harper's Bazar contains, besides pictures, patterns, etc., a variety of matter of especial use and interest to the family; articles on health, dress, and housekeeping in all its branches; its editorial matter is specially adapted to the circle it is intended to interest and instruct, and it has, besides, good stories and literary matter of merit. It is not surprising that the journal, with such

features, has achieved in a short time an immense success; for something of its kind was desired in thousands of families, and its publishers have filled the demand. The young lady who buys a single number of Harper's Bazar is made a subscriber for life .- New York Evening Post. The Bazar is excellent. Like all the periodicals which the Harpers publish, it is almost ideally well edited, and the class of readers for Resolved, That we will strive, to the extent | whom it is intended-the mothers and daughters our ability, for the maintenance of liberty, in average families—cannot but profit by its good

ship of all the people of this country, and the than they may have been before the women began taking lessons in personal and household and social management from this good-natured mentor .- The Nation. It has the merit of being sensible, of convey

ir g instruction, of giving excellent patterns in every department, and of being well stocked

SUBSCRIPTIONS. - 1870.

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TERMS :

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dren's dress, including full-size Fashionable Patterns, Colored Steel Plates, etc.; Gardening, both useful and ornamental, adapted to Ladies; Model Cottages, with their surroundings; and Home Matters in all their departments.

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DEMOREST'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE,

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

THE SENATE. Term exp's. Term exp's. Mississippi. 1871 Adelbert Ames. .1873 Hiram R. Revels .1871 Charles D. Drake1873 John M. Thayer..... ...1875 Thomas W. Tipton... Eugene Casserlys ... Connecticut. Nevada. .1873 James W. Nye...... .1875 William M. Stewart... Wm A. Buckingham New Hampshire. 1871 Aaron H. Cragin...... 1875 James W. Patterson..... Willard Saulsbury New Jersey. 1873 Alexander G. Cattell. homas W. Osborn. New York 1871 Roscoe Conkling 1873 Reuben E. Fenton North Carolina. 1871 Joseph C. Abbott. 1873 John Pool.1873 John Sherman.......1876 Allen G. Thurman*... Daniel D. Pratt. Oregon. ...1871 Geo. H. Williams.... ...1878 Henry W. Corbett.... J. B. Howell ... Pennsylvania. ..1871 Simon Cameron..... .1873 John Scott. ... 1873 William Sprague.
South Carolina.
... 1871 Thos. J. Robertson..... ..1873 Fred'k A. Sawyer..... 1873 ...1870 Joseph S. Fowler.... ...1875 Wm. G. Brownlow... Lot M. Morrill ... Maryland. .1873 (Vacant).... . Hamilton*. Vermont. Justin S. M orritt.... .1871 Geo. F. Edmunds. Wilson Virginia. John F. Lewis..... ...1871 John W. Johnston1875 West Virginia. Jacob M. Howard ... Waitman T. Willey... ...1871 Arthur I. Boreman.... Minnesota. Daniel S. Nortou* ... Alexander Ramsey Timothy O. Howe..... Matt. H. Carpenter....

Republicans, 59; *Democrats, 11. Vacancies, 4. A full senate would contain 74 members. The Senators elect from Georgia and Virginia have not been itted to their seats HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Alabama.

-Alfred E. Buck. New Hampshire 1-Jacob H Kla 2—Aaron F. Stevens. 3—Jacob Benton.

New Jersey.

2—Charles Haight. 3—John T. Bird.*

5-Orestes Cleveland

-Henry A. Reeves.

2-John G. Shumaker. 3-Henry W. Slocum

4—John Fox.* 5—John Morrissey.

6—Samuel S. Cox.* 7—Harvey C. Calkin.

9-Fernando Wood.*

10-Clarkson N. Potter.

10—Clarkson N. Potter.*
11—George W. Greene.*
12—John H. Ketcham.
13—John A. Griswold.*
14—Stephen L. Mayhem.*
15—Adolphus H. Tanner.
16—Orange Ferriss.
17—William A. Wheeler.
18—Stephen Sanford.

18—Stephen Sanford. 19—Charles Knapp. 20—Addison H. Laffin.

22-John C. Churchil

23-Dennis McCarth

24—George W. Cowles. 25—William H. Kelsey

26—Giles W. Hotchki 27—Hamilton Ward.

28-Noah Davis, ir.

30-David S. Bennet

31-Porter Sheldon.

1-Clinton L. Cobb.

3-Oliver H. Dockery

6-Francis E. Shober.

1--Peter W. Strader.

3—Robert C. Schenck 4—William Lawrence.

5-William Mungen.*
6-John A. Smith.
7-James J. Winans.
8-John Beatty.
9-Edw. F. Dickinson.

10-Truman H. Hoag. 11-John T. Wilson.

11—John T. Wilson.
12—Phil. Van Trump.
12—George W. Morgan.
14—Martin Welker.
15—Eliakim H. Moore.
16—John A. Bingham.
17—Jacob A. Ambler.
18—William H. Upson.
19—James A. Garfield.
Orean.

Oregon.
1—Joseph S. Smith.*
Pennsylvania.
1—Samuel J. Randall.

4-William D. Kelley 5-John R. Reading.

6—John D. Stiles.*
7—Wash. Townsend.
8—J. Lawrence Getz.*
9—Oliver J. Dickey.
10—Henry L. Cake.
11—Daniel M. Van Auken.*
12—George W. Woodward.*
13—Ulysses Mercur.
14—John B. Packer.
15—Richard J. Haldemau.*

16—John Cessna. 17—Daniel J. Morrell. 18—Wm. H. Armstrong 19—Glenni W. Scofield

20—Calvin W. Gilfillan 21—[Contested.]

23—Darwin Phelps. 24—Joseph B. Donley. Rhode Island. 1—Thomas A. Jenckes.

2-Nathan F. Dixo

South Carolina. 1-(Resigned.)

3—Solomon D. Hoge 4—W. D. Simpson.

2—Horace Maynard. 3—William B. Stokes

5-William F. Prosse 6-Samuel M. Arnell.

7—Isaac R. Hawkins 8—William J. Smith.

Vermont.

1-Richard S. Ayer

2—James H. Platt. 3—Charles H. Porte

4—George W. Booker 5—Robert Ridgway. 6—William Milnes, jr.

At Large-Joseph Segar

7-Lewis McKenzie 8-J. K. Gibson.

2—Luke P. Poland. 3—Worthington C. Smith

4-Lewis Tillman.

At Large-John B. Roger 1-Roderick R. Butler.

2-U. C. Bowen.

22-James S. Negley

6-John D. Stiles.*

2-Charles O'Neill. 3-John Moffet.*

-Job E. Stevenson

4—(Resigned.) 5—Israel G. Lash.

7-Plato Durham.*

2-David Heate

North Carolin

29 -- John Fisher.

8-James Brooks.*

-John Hill.

-Charles W. Ruckley -Robert S. Heffin. 4—Charles Hayes -Cox.* 6--Sherman. The Alabama members were elected in August, and consequently have not admitted.] -Logan H. Root. -Anthony A. C. Rogers. 3-Thomas Boles. California. 1—Samuel B. Axtel.*

2—Aaron A. Sargent. 3—James A. Johnson.* Connecticut.
1—Julius Strong.
2—Stephen W. Kellogg.
3—H. H. Starkweather. -William H. Barnum. Delaware. Benjamin T. Biggs.* Florida, Charles M. Hamilton. Seven Districts. No elec-

n yet held for Members of 20—Addison H. Laff XLIst Congress. The 21—Alex. H. Bailey were these:] Nelson Tift -William P. Edwards. Samuel E. Gove, -Charles H. Prince 6-[Vacancy.] 7-P. M. B. Young.* Illinois. At Large—John A Logan. -John F. Farnsworth

3-II. C. Burchard. 4-John B. Hawley. -Ebon C. Ingerso -Burton C. Cook. 7—Jesse A. Moore. 8—Shelby M. Cullom 9-Thornton W. McNeely 10-Albert G. Burr.* 11-Samuel S. Marshall. 13-John M. Crebs. i-Wm. E. Niblack.*

2-Michael C. Kerr.
3-Wm. S. Holman. 4-Geo. W. Julian -John Coburn. 6-Daniel W. Voorhees. 7—Godlove S. Orth. 8—Jas. N. Tyner. -Jasper Packard. 1-George W. McCrary. 3-Wm. B. Allison 4-Wm. Loughridge -Francis Pomerov 6-Frank W. Palme

1-Sidney Clarke 1-Lawrence S. Trimble. 2-Wm. M. Sweeney. * 3—(Resigned.) 4—J. Proctor Knott.* -Boyd Winchester. 6—Thomas L. Jones. 7—James B. Beck.* 8—George M. Adams.* 9—John M. Rice.*

Louisiana. 2-Lewis A. Sheldon 3—Adolphe Bailey.* 4—Michael Ryan.* 5-George W. McCranie -John Lynch

3-James G. Blaine 4-John A. Peters. 5-Eugene Hale. 1-Samuel Hambleton 2-Stevenson Archer. 4-- Patrick Hamill. Massachusetts -James Buffington.

2—Garey Twitchell.
4—Samuel Hooper.
5—Benjamin F. Butler.
6—Nathaniel P. Banks.
7—George M. Brooks. 8—George F. Hoar. 9—Wm. B. Washburn. 10-Henry L. Dawes. 1-Fernando C. Beaman

Wm. L. Stoughton. -Austin Blair 4—Thomas W. Ferry. 5—Omer D. Conger. 6-Randolph Strickland Minnesota 1-Merton 8 Wilkinson -Eugene M. Wilson. Mississippi.
1—George E. Harris,
2—J. L. Morphis,
3—J. C. W. McKee,
4—L. W. Perce.

1-Erastus Wells.* 2—Gustavus A. Finkelburg 3—James R. McCormick 4—Sempronius H. Boyd. 5—Samuel S. Burdett 6-Robert T. Van Horn. 7-Joel F. Asper. 8-John F. Benjamin 9-David P. Dyer.

West Virginio 1—Isaac H. Duvall. 2—James C. McGrew 3-John S. Witcher

1—Halbert E. Paine. 2—Benj. F. Hopkins. 3—Amasa Cobb. 4—Chas. A. Midridge 1-John Taffe. 5-Philetus Sawver 6-Cad. C. Washburn. 1-Thomas Fitch. Republicans, including Radicals and Conservatives, s contested. Members not sworn in from Georgia Mississippi, and Texas, make, with the contested seat, vacancies. A full House would have 245 members.

NATIONAL

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS. Approved July 25, 1868

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

PROSPECTUS

A NATIONAL JOURNAL. EDITED BY COLORED MEN.

A new journal, to be called the New Era. devoted especially to the promotion of the Political. Educational, Industrial, and Economical nterests of the Colored People of the United States, and to their Moral and Religious improvement, will be issued weekly in Washington City, D. C., commencing January 13, 1870.

Such a paper is regarded by those whose judg- Sure Cure for Debility. ment is entitled to consideration as a necessity of the times, and is approved by prominent publie men and philanthropists in every section of the Union. In response to these demand this paper is established. The New Era will partake of a two-fold na-

ture-that of an Advocate and an Educator. As an Advocate, it will assert and maintain every right pertaining to the American citizen, independent of race, color, or accident of birth It will demand the recognition of these rights wherever the Constitution extends or the national ensign waves. As an Educator, its colums will be an especial medium for the effective diffusion of right principles and much needed instruction. For the inculcation of those habits of industry, economy, and self-reliance which conduce to independent manhood, and give vitality blessings to the governed.

colored men, and the contributors will be mainly colored, yet the columns will be open for the physicians. discussion of all questions of vital importance to the country by any of its citizens. Communications suitable for publication in these columns, are solicited from our friends in all parts of the country, especially in the Southern States.

THE POLITICAL DEPARTMENT. Upon all questions involving the especial in terests of the colored American citizen, the simple rule of equal justice for all men will govern the policy of the NEW ERA. It will demand the recognition of no right for one citizen which it will not freely accord to every other. It will oppose any attempt to confer privileges upon a class, that are withheld from the humblest citizen in the land. It will demand for every citizen equality before the law, and full protection of person and property in every State and Territory of the National Union.

The New Era will take high national ground upon all public questions, and labor to inspire a oneness of purpose and encourage unity of action, especially among the newly-enfranchised people of the Reconstructed States. Remembering the past history of the Republican party, and recognizing what it has done for the colored people of the nation, the New Era will give its hearty support to that party, reserving to ourselves, however, entire independence on political questions, and the right to go further than party platforms and party policy, whenever in our opinion the rights of humanity or the interests of any portion of the people require it at our hands.

THE EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

By education the people of a free Government, such as ours is intended to be, are better qualified to discharge their duties to the State, to one another, and to God. The nation will ever find its surest safeguard in the intelligence of its voting masses, and the journal which would promote the highest good of government and people must lend its energies and its power to the work of educating that people. Especially is the agency of the press needed by that portion of the people, colored and white, who, either in slavery or under the ban of its blighting influences, have been deprived of the opportunities enjoyed by their more favored brethren of the

The Freedmen's Bureau had under its charge during the past year, as shown by the last annual report, 114,523 colored pupils in the day schools and 89,731 in the Sunday schools, employing 6,650 teachers. About 190,000 of these pupils were slaves at the commencement of the war. The educational department of this paper will contain regular contributions from the Freedmen's Bureau and other matter adapted to the capacities and needs of this large number of pupils and teachers, thereby making the NEW ERA a valuable auxiliary in the scheme of edu-

THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. The industrial interests of the colored people will claim and receive a large share of our attention. We adopt the following extracts from the address promulgated by the Colored Labor Convention held in this city in December last. indicating the views and policy of the NEW ERA on this subject:

"For our own good and the welfare of our country in all things pertaining to her material and moral well-being, we seek a better and broader opportunity to gain knowledge in the fields of agricultural, mechanical, commercial, artistic, and professional labor, and this knowl edge we would energise, direct, and make more largely effective through the enlightening and sanctifying influence of education. Our mottoes are liberty and labor, enfranchisement and education! The spelling-book and the hoe, the hammer and the vote, the opportunity to work and to rise, a place on which to stand, and to be and to do, we ask for ourselves and children as the means in the use of which, under God. we are to compass these achievements which furnish the measure, the test, and justification of our claim to impartial treatment and fair "That this end may be reached, we ask, first

of all, that trades be opened to our children, esting addresses were made by Messrs Peter Dent, Rev. Henry W. Johnson, J. E. Richard- ever published in America presented as a prebe paid full and fair remuneration, and that no avenue of honest industry be closed against us; and thirdly, since we believe that the intelli gence, the elevation, and happiness of all people depends in no small degree upon the diversity of their iudusdrial pursuits, we ask that we may work in the printing office, whether private or governmental, in the factory, the foundry, the workshop, upon the railroad, the canal, the river, the steamboat, in the warehouse, the store, wherever labor is to be done and an able and faithful workman is wanted we conceive that we may claim a place without distinction as to our color or former condition, since all that can he demanded by the employer is ability, faithful performances of the contract made, and the employee reasonable treatment and the compensation promised. Hence, while we condemn that spirit which in its proscriptive regulations denies us industrial opportunity and the fruits of honest toil, we rejoice in all those evidences of prospective good which we and other laboring classes see in the erection of factories and foundries in Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Ten-nessee, Georgia, and Alabama, promising that our strong and labor-hardened hands, our intellectual powers, quickened by the influences of education, and our purposes made doubly earnest by considerate treatment and the prospect of just compensation, shall all be given to the development of the industrial resources of our several States in the interest of our employers."

The NEW ERA will be made a desirable visitor for the family and the fireside, and we earnestly appeal to our friends everywhere to aid us by their subscriptions and their influence. The subscription price of the NEW ERA will be

\$2.50 a year for single subscriptions, or copies for \$10, in advance. Address Publishers NEW ERA. Lock Box No. 31,

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1870.

HOOFLAND'S BITTERS.

NATURE'S GIFTS SCIENTIFICALLY DEVELOPED.

As mankind, from indiscretion or other causes. has been doomed to suffer from disease, so also has a remedy for disease been provided. Our hills and valleys abound with roots and herbs which, if scientifically prepared and compounded, will restore health and vigor to the invalid. To find such a remedy we should seek one that has

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stood the test of age.

GERMAN BITTERS.

Sure Cure for Liver Complaint. Sure Cure for Dyspepsia. Sure Cure for Jaundice.

Sure Cure for Marasmus. And all affections arising from weakness or want of action in the Liver or digestive organs. The great remedy for

IMPURE BLOOD

And all diseases arising from it. The great pre-FEVER AND AGUE.

It is an impossibility for any one to have Fever and Ague, if they will use a few bottles of this remedy each spring and fall. \$100 Will be given for any case of this disease that occurs to any one that uses the Bitters or Tonic

as a preventative. Those who have the Fever and Ague will find, after the chills have stopped, that by using a few bottles of the Bitterrs or Tonic, that the disease will not return.

These remedies will rebuild their constitutions faster than any other known remedy. The remedies were placed before the public and energy to free government, insuring in return thirty years ago, with all the prejudice of socalled "patent medicine" operating against them, but gradually their virtues became known, While the editors of the New Era are and now, to-day, they stand at the head of all preparations of their class, with the indorsement eminent judges, lawyers, clergymen, and

Read the following symptoms, and if you find that your system is affected by any of them, you may rest assured that disease has commenced its attack on the most important organs of your body, and unless soon checked by the use of powerful remedies, a miserable life, soon terminating in death, will be the result.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture. Dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the skin and eyes, Pair in the side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sud-

den Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginingsof Evil and Great Depression of spirits. all indicate disease of the liver or digestive organs.

0

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

s entirely vegetable and contains no liquor. It s a compound of fluid extracts. The roots, herbs and barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany; all the medicanal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarde to this country to be used expressly for the man-ufacture of this Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is free from all the objections neident to the use of a liquor preparation

GERMAN TONIC

HOOFLAND'S

Is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with pure Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, &c. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is

TESTIMONY

like the following was never before offered in behalf of any medicinal preparation: HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Penn-

sylvania, writes: PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867. I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs,

and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours, truly, GEO. W. WOODWARD. HON. JAMES THOMPSON.

Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1866. I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of indigesexperience of it. I can certify this from my experience of it. Your's with respect,
JAMES THOMPSON,

HON. GEO. SHARSWOOD. Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. P HADELPHIA, June 1, 1868. I have found by experience th t Hoofland's

Getman Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. HON. WM. F. ROGERS, Mayor of the city of Buffalo, New York.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, BUFFALO, June 22, 1866.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and

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WM. F. ROGERS.

HON. JAMES M. WOOD. Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pennsylvania-I take great pleasure in recommending "Hoof afflicted with dyspepsia. I had the dyspepsia so

badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure. JAMES M. WOOD.

JOHN EUTERMARKS, ESQ. Law partner of Judge Maynard, Williams-

port, Pa.
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